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SUNDAY..... NOVEMBER 5, 1893.

The Party We Fight. As election-day draws nigh, it comes more and more evident that the Republicana, or most of them, will vote as they have always voted-that is, against the Democratic party. It is their nature so to vote, and the Democrats will prove themselves to be unwise in deed if they do not act upon that assumption. We think we may, withou giving offence to anybody, state it as a fact that though the Republicans who will next week vote the Democratic ticket may be the best members of their party, they will not be equal to the task of inducing the rank and file of that great sectional party to lay aside even for one day their party prejudices

But whilst we are fighting in Virginia the Reputsions parts, or men who will in the end vote the Republican ticket men who are already on the road to the Republican camp-we are also necomitated to fight some men who have heretofore been good Democrats.
Different conditions of things obtain in

the several States in which elections are to be held next week. In Ohio, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats seem to know that there is any such thing as a Populist party in that State McKinley is running as the representative of the theory or dectrine that American industries ought to be pro tested by the tariff laws of this country, and Neal is running as the representative of the theory or doctrine that Con gress has no power to key customs-duties for any other purpose than to raise revenue for the support of the government. In other States, merely local issue seem to command the attention of the voters. But here in Virginia, we are bothering" ourselves about a faction that will disappear after their defeat of next week as sora disappear so soon as the first frost warns them of a coming

What good reason can Virginians offer their taking up with this new facber of them have so done? None whatever. The Democrats have had no opporfunity to undo any of the injurious national legislation of the Republican except the Sherman silver law, which they have buried. And as to State mat ters, the record of the Democratic party is unassailable Never was there fairer or better record. The pub-school system has been fostered. The public debt has been settled. Confede rate veterans are cared for. The cyste aws have been amended and improved The deaf and dumb and the blind have been provided for most liberally. Econo my has characterized the expenditurof the State government. The State taxes are low-lower than they are in most States. In a word, there is no one good reason why any Democra should next week "flock" with the ene mies of Democratic rule,

Railroads and Railroad Disastersarticle from the Phfladelphia Press giving a summary of the railroad accidents of the year, and showing what fearful loss of life there has been. In the list of casu alties-in which no note is taken of any but severe accidents-it is shown that the railroads have so far killed 225 and wounded 617 persons, most of whom were passengers.

The name of the Chesapeake and Ohfo Company does not appear in the list at all. The editor of the Press might have ransacked the records of this company for the past twenty-six years and he would have found but two accidents to passenger trains involving loss of life. This is really a phenomenal exhibit, considering the length of the company's lines. the business done; the fast trains run, and the varying topographical features of the country traversed.

These facts need but to be stated to with them their own , eloquent tribute to the excellence of the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Com pany. That it is in a certain sense a horne company; that it is always willing and anxious to forward the interests of Richmond when it can do so without in justice to any other community, and that its officers are among the most courteous railroad people in the world makes it all the more agreeable to us to print a comparison of its record with other compa-

The railroad passenger business of this country is rapidly growing. Last year there were 500,968,211 passengers transported, and of these one in 1,491,910 was killed, and one in each 173,833 was injured. The attractions at Chicago have made this year memorable in railroad travel, and it has also been memorable in accidents. We do not know how large the percent ages of casualties will be when they are made out, but from the data at hand it would seem that they will be larger than

Quick and Certain Punishment. The Norfolk Virginian urges the Disdenimal expenses, with the hope of securing at an early day the passage of the Commonwealth now bears.

we shall surely do when the time nes. Then, also, we shall have somethe pay of our judges; but at present we prefer to keep in chief view the matter amont of criminals with moze

writs of error free," &c. If it be said, owever, that increase of pay will give better judges and better administra-in, we shall have to reply that long this subject can be acted on by the two houses the judges will have been elected, or, at least, nominated in caucus, and that those who seek these positions will do so with only a hope-not a certainty-of increased pay. In other words efore any increase of pay will be decided on the elections will have taken place.

When a murderer can be set at large because of a cierical error in an indictment; when some of the most distin guished members of the bar in Virginia declare that "continuances" are too easily obtained in this State; that now-a-days writs of error are practically "free," and when it appears that the country criminal can appeal in capital cases from the County Court to the Circuit Court, and from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of Appeals, and perhaps have his conviction reversed if any one of a hundred technicalities is not complied withwhy then it does seem that there can be no State question of greater consequence

than criminal law reform. If our people are in dead earnest about correcting deficiencies in the law, and in the administration of the law, now is the time to put that purpose into execution. That object should be kept steadily in sight to the exclusion of lesser objects on the same line. Other reforms will

follow naturally and in good time. Indeed, a reduction of criminal expenses will follow as a matter of ourse, and when the people see that eriminals are to be punished promptly, and that thereby the law and its enforcenent act as deterrents, they will willingly pay their judges comfortable sala-

We do not hesitate to pronounce the resent salaries, of circuit judges especially, too low; but we hope that neither that reform nor the one of reducing crimi nal expenses will be allowed to take precelence over the crying need of the hourmore certain and expeditious methods of bringing to punishment criminals-criminals about whose guilt there is not the slightest shadow of doubt.

John C. Breckinridge's Adventures. The Century Magazine for November contains an article by Colonel John Taylor Wood describing the escape of the Confederate Secretary of War, John C. Breckinridge, from this country to Cuba at the loss of the war, with pictures by W. and life-long distilce of the Democratic Cabor after sketches by the author. party. It ought not thus to be, but thus Colonel Wood was one of President

Davis's aides, and was captured with the resident in Georgia, but, having forty dollars in gold in his pocket, he gave it to the soldier appointed to guard him and was allowed to escape. In a few days horeafter he met on the road Judah P. Benjamin as M. Bonfals, a French gentlenan, travelling for information, in a light agon with Colonel Leovic as Interpreter With goggles on, his beard grown, a hat well over his face and a large cloak hiding his figure, no one would have recog nized him as the late Secretary of State of the Confederacy." Wood and Benjanin soon parted company, however, and the former proceeded to Valdosta, where e met General Breckinridge. At Fort utler they abandoned their horses and rook possession of a four-oared boat on the st. John's river. In this, by great effort and after long delays, they rowed to the cean. There they seized a small sloop ad in it made their way, after six days, to Cuba.

This story has been often told before out never so well; never with so much securacy or with so much picturesqueess. It is, indeed, a remarkable chapter of adventures. From the moment of the capture of President Davis and the dispersion of his cabinet until Cuba was eached, it was a succession of hairreadth 'scapes, of suffering from hunger, of terrible pains inflicted by mosquitoes in the Florida swamps, and of constant risk of failing into the hands of the enemy. dreadfully were Breckinridge and his quitoes, to get any sleep at all at sight they had to tie up their boat on the sandy shores and cover themselves up

with sand. Colonel Wood, "General Breckinridge and colonel Wilson have since crossed the grent river; Russell and O'Toole returned Florida. I shall be glad to know what as become of our faithful (negro servant) Tom." Breckinridge having been rovided with funds by friends in Cuba, ailed from Havana to Europe. In 1868 e rewried to this country, and in 1875

Mr. Benjamin escaped from Florida to the Bahamas in an open boat, and from he Bahamas went to Nassau and thence England, where, after attaining great ccess at the English bar, he died in 1884. Colonel Wood was an officer in the the war. As an aide of President Davis, and in the conveyance of confidential ommunications to our generals, he was often at the front with the army, and was ever distinguished for gallantry. He is now a resident of Halifax, N. S., where, we believe, he is an officer in an insurance company.

Influence at Washington

We would say to the Fredericksburg Free Lance that in our opinion the action of the boards of trade, chambers of com nerce, banks, bankers, brokers, and busiless-men of all sorts everywhere, had auch influence in converting Congress from its inclination to favor free columns. if indeed, such a conversion has been ef-

On the final vote on the question of the repeal of the Sherman silver-law the ocrats in the Senate divided 18 to 18. Considering the powerful influence exered over public opinion by the classes of men we have named, we are disposed to claim that we were right when we 'The trouble in Washington is that the President hasn't influence enough with is party in Congress."

The bill named ought to have been passed two months ago. Nevertheless, our Fredericksburg contemporary may be right and we wrong.

We have little doubt that Mr. Cleve-land, like the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, will recommend the repeal of the 10 per cent, tax upon the circulating notes of State banks.

It must be added that the public has already been assured that both he and his Secretary of the Treasury will insist upon Federal supervision over any Statebank system that may result from the abolition of said tax.

This to the Atlanta Constitution, which eems to think that the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax law will leave open the field State banks of "all sorts and conditions." The merits of the existing national-bank system are many; but if it aws which will lighten the burden which is possible to make a better system, let us have it. But it will have to be plainly all that it claims to be or the people will

it as certain that the facts of the case we mean the proposition to allow a sena-tor to move to close any debate which shall have lasted thirty days. Thirty days! Think of it, and wonder what senator will pretest that well-count time for discussion

A Card from Colonel O'Ferrall. STAUNTON, VA., November 3, 193.

The charges affecting my personal inegrity in the Populists' organ in Richnond in its issue of yesterday are false. Nearly all of them have been repeatedly made by my enemies and as often refuted in my canvasses for Congress, and the people of my Congressional District have six consecutive times stamped them as false by nominating me by acciamation and electing me by increased majorities. The two new ones are as unfounded as those which have been met and refuted.

The object of publishing these charges within five days of the election can well be understood and will be condemned by every honorable man, regardless of his party affiliations.

The people among whom I lived when my business misfortunes befell me more than a quarter of a century ago and who know me best and are perfectly familiar with the circumstances, sent solid votes for me to the late State convention. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL.

This emphatic and explicit denial from Colonel O'Ferrall ought not only to stamp lieve any other defamatory reports which may be circulated against him henceforward in this campaign.

It is impossible for our nominee to overtake all the injurious reports which may be circulated about him between this time and the day of election, and therefore the best way for our people to do is to set down as roorbacks all such reports.

Charges such as are now being circulated have been circulated in O'Ferrall's own district on the eve of each election at lar answer. A sweeping triumph for O'Ferrall on Tuesday next should be the nse of the Democrats of Virginia to these latest efforts of the foes of our nom-

Election Returns of Tuesday.

We repeat for the information of news correspondents and others who of the Dispatch the returns of Tuesday's dections in Virginia should be compared with the returns of the elections held in this State in November, 1889. That was the latest analogous election. Then, as we are going to do now, we elected Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, one half of the number of memers of the Senate, and the whole House of Delegates.

Comparisons of gains or losses should se made between the votes received by McKinney and those which will be cast or O'Ferrall.

This seems to be the plainest and most satisfactory method of dealing with this

seless for newspaper purposes unless the ender indicates whether the vote shows "Democratic loss" or "gain," and as we have said, in this case the comparison should be made on the basis of the returns of 1889. Data for these comparisons are not obtainable in Richmond. One of our correspondents has written us asking us to furnish him with McKinney's vote at his precinct in 1839, but we are unable to They are easily obtained in his ounty, but are unobtainable in Richmond.

The correspondent whose services are most valuable to the paper he represents is he who accompanies his report on the night of election with remarks explaining the bearing of the returns; that is to say, who tells whether the figures furnished Democratic gain" or "loss" on the ubernatorial ticket, and whether they indicate the election or defeat of the Democratic legislative ticket.

Within the last ten days interest in the Brazilian situation has become very acute in both this country and Europe but it cannot be said that the public have really any clearer idea of what will be the end of the revolution than they had when it commenced. Just at present President Peixoto seems to have the ear of the public and Powers, he having, through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an official state ment of the situation which is most en couraging for his side. He represents that the insurgent fleet is imprisoned in the Bay of Rio Janeiro; that its attacks upon the forts have been futile; that several of the vessels have been so disabled as to render them useless; that the finances of the government are on a sound basis, and that as a rule the masses are with the powers that be on land. However, Peixoto could not have been expected to paint a less roseate picture, and it would be well to dis count some of its glowing colors until

There is no question that both gov ernments-the Peixoto government, at Rio, and the provisional government es-tablished by De Mello at Desterrohave agents in this country and in Europe who are seeking to elicit sympathy for their respective causes. Nor does there seem any doubt that the trouble has assumed a magnitude and threatens complications that have caused our own as well as the European authorities. serious consideration. Nearly all of the Powers have seen fit to strengthen their naval forces at Rio, and speculation is rife as to what each of them contem

In this country not a few of the papers have been thrown into a spasm of excitement over the rumor that De Mello's object is to re-establish the monarchy, and place on the throne the son of the Countess d'Eu and grandson of Dom Pedro, and there has been a good deal of wild talk about Uncle Sam's enforcing the Monroe doctrine. But it remains to be proved whether De Mello has any such coup in view. Certainly the history of the revolt does not justify the assumption that he has. Peixoto, who succeeded Da Fonseca in the presidential chair, had been guilty of ferquent gross and high-handed violations of the Constitution, and his arbitrary acts culminated in his vetoling a bill passed by the Brazilian Congress forbidding a President to have a second term. This caused the disaffection wards his administration which had ex isted in certain quarters for a long while to burst into flame, and Da Mello and his brother naval officers seized the fleet at Rio, declared for the Constitution, and established a provisional government in the State of Santa Catharina, one of three large and rich States of the republic in which the people are thoroughly in sympathy with the insurgent movement. The officers and on foreign stations are also said to sym pathize with De Mello, a fact which,

him a pirate. As to the policy of the United States in concentrating an unusually large naval force in Brazilian waters, it does not follow that the Monzoe doctrine has anything to do with it. The United

to, would seem to militate against the

need protection should the revolution de-relop the usual bloody fighting that tharacterises such South American affairs, and it might be well for our gov ernment to be strongly represented the final settlement of the trouble ercial inorder to insure that our com terests do not suffer. If outside nations propose to interfere to the end of bringing about pence and re-establishing trade, the United States should make her voice heard, and get her share, of

the advantages.

Touching the enforcement of the Mon roe doctrine, that has been more honored in the breach than the observance, Be sides, there does not appear that there will be any call for its enforcement. We take no stock in the apprehension that any foreign power will attempt to re establish monarchy in Brazil, and if the Brazilians of their own accord go back to monarchical government and place Dom Pedro's grandson or anybody else of the throne, this government would have no excuse for interfering. As a matter of sentiment, the United States would naturally lean to a continuance of republican form of government in Brazil, and would throw its moral influence instructed delegations by overwhelming in that direction. But as a practical question, it cannot be denied that unless the Brazilian republicanism of the future is to be an improvement on that of the past, a return to the monarchical system might be better not only for the people of Brazil, but for the nations that trade with them. The country has been in a state of turmoil, finances have been disorganized, and the masses have been the victims of plunder ever since the monarchy was overthrown.

> A Correction Which Doesn't Correct. BURKEVILLE, VA., November 4.

To the Editor of the Dispatch Believing you incapable of wilfully mis-representing facts, I ask you as a gentia-man to correct the error in to-day's editorial. Captain Cocke's letter is dated 1892. It should be 1892. Give correction prominent place in your paper. WILLIAM J. KERR.

It is utterly immaterial when Mr. Cocke wrote his resignation as a member of the Electoral Board of Cumberland county. It matters not whether it was in 1892 or 1895-our point is that when he resigned he showed no dissatisfaction with the Anderson-McCormick law, and commended his official associates in a mo flattering manner. He "regretted parting with them." Indeed, if the resignation was dated in 1802 it makes our case all the stronger-since it embodied the unprejudiced judgment of Mr. Cocke, for then the gubernatorial bee had not come uzzing about his bonnet.

We took the date 1893 from the certified copy of the resignation furnished us by Mr. Mann, who may have made a nistake, but we are sure was guilty of no ntentional misrepresentation.

Say what you please, if Mr. Cocke be leves in the Populistic denunctation of he Anderson-McCormick election-law his onversion to that opinion is of recent

Without the use of bonds the passage of refeal will do little to improve our financial condition.—New York Press.

No more of that, if you please. The repeal of the Sherman silver-law has been accomplished, and we must rush to make t "improve our financial condution," as so many thousands of the most expert financiers in this country assured us it would do. Give the new law a chance to ac complish the ends which its advocates expect it to accomplish. "Pair play is a

A Rat. General Rosser said in Manchester on Friday night that it gave him great pain when he left "the old sinking ship of De-

We all know that it is the rate that desert a sinking ship.

General Rosser said in Munchester that he time would come when the theorists "Whoever shakes me," said the Constable, "shakes the Commonwealth of Vir-

General Rosser thinks that the press is subject to the money power, whatever this is. He does not charge the editors with a desire to be elected to Congress.

Literary Notes.

Mr. Andrew Lang has written a new fairy story which will be called "Prince Ricardo, of Pantouflia, being the Adventures of Prince Prigio's Son." The tory, as conveyed by the title, is a ontinuation of Mr. 'Lang's "Prince Prigio," published some two years ago. It will be fully illustrated by Mr. Gor-

The Macmillans will issue an edition of Miss Mitford's "Our Village," which will contain 100 illustrations by Hugh Thompson. Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie, daughter of the great novelist, is to write an introduction for it.

"The Letters of Sir Walter Scott," says the Pall-Mall Budget, will be issued about the middle of November in two volumes, each containing some four Admiral De Mello has again been heard hundred and fifty pages. The letters were written between 1797 and 1825, and were addressed to Scott's family and to his intimate friends. Only a few of them have already been printed.

It is reported that Rismarck has obtained from a firm of German publishers £25,000 for his memoirs. General Gordon's family got £6,000 for

his famous diary. Miss Ellen Terry's "Stray Memories" will shortly be published. They are described by their publisher as being "of a peculiarly intimate and delicate nature, and while they give a charming view of her own personality, they permit the reader at the same time to catch a glimpse of her home, her surroundings, her habits of life, etc. They are confidential, and at the same time anecdotal, and sometimes also flective."

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger (Julien Gordon), of Gotham's Four Hundred, has just completed her sixth novel. She is now engaged in translating an Italian novel of a sprightly and somewhat humorous character.

The new edition de luxe of the standard Book of Common Prayer will on issue from the De Vinne press, which prints the Century. The method of decoration and symbolism was arranged by Mr. D. B. Updike, of Boston, joint author of "On the Dedications of American Churches," who for nected with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The publication will be begun at Prince ton early next year of a magazine to be

called The Psychological Review. Brentano's announce reprints of "The Memoirs of a London Doll" and "The Doll and Her Friends," two children's books by Mrs. Fairstar that appeared in London over fifty years ago, and for two generations retained their popuarity. They have in press also "Modern Scientific Whist," by C. D. P. Hamilton. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, will soon publish "The Literary Study of the Bible," by Richard G. Moulton. It is an account of the leading forms of

Washington was only 12 years old. One of the letters in this collection is dated the day before Washington's death.

The forthcoming edition of Sir Richard Burton's complete and literal translation of the Carmina of Catullus, says the New York Critic, is to be printed on handso

paper from old-faced type, cast expressly for the purpose, and to be destroyed imnediately after production. It will have for frontispiece an etching of Blake's por-trait of Catullus. The issue in no case will exceed the number of 1.504 copies and will be limited to private subscribers. will exceed the number of 1,500 copies and will be limited to private subscribers. There are to be a few large paper copies and four copies on Japanese velium, which are not for sale. The volume will contain many curious and out-of-the-way anno-

Miss Mary Corelli, who is known as the Miss Mary Corelli, who is known as the favorite novelist of the Queen of England, will, it is said, be her own publisher hereafter. Miss Corelli says, in a recent autobiographical sketch, that since she began her career, six years ago, she has "never had a word of open encouragement or kindness from any leading English critic," in spite of this she has written and prospered, as any one class would with such In spite of this she has written and pros-pered, as any one else would with such a patron. Miss Corell's confession would seem to prove one of two things—either that the leading English critics are a singu-larly obtuse or envious set, or that Her Malesty's literary judgment is not of the best. The first paper to be printed in English

in Egypt is The Sphinx, which is about to be established at Cairo by an American,

Mr. George Kennan, the Siberian trav-

eler, has written a story taken from real life and framed it as a psychotogical study. It will be entitled "John Hender-son, Artist," and will appear in the Cen-

Dr. Josiah Strong's book, "Our Coun-try," is now in its 189th thousand. He has now written another book, whose title is "The New Era; or, The Coming King-dom," and whose purpose is said to be to try to "apply the fundamental princi-ples to the solution of some of the great-est problems of our times, and to reading history, both made and making, in the Hight of Christianity."

A new novel by Mies Mary Wilkins is to make its first appearance in January in the pages of Harper's Weekly. It is described as a particularly strong piece

Helman Hunt, the artist, is writing "History of the Pre-Raphaelite Move-ent," which he hopes to publish by the

end of the year. George Meredith will have a new novel George Meredith will have a new novel in Scribner's during the coming year. It is spoken of as a very brilliant produc-tion and one that will likely rival the famous "Egoist." A new serial by J. M. fellow has been talking about Barrie, and says that the now famous author was, as a boy, a very common-place little person, and although he wrote a farce for a New Year's entertainment at the school which was promptly sat upon as "poor stuff, he is remembered best as a small and animated member of the foot-ball team.

Mr. Howells has been writing his literary reminiscences, which will be published in Harper's under the title "Men and Letters."

The real name of Madam Sarah Grand, The real name of Madam Sarah Grand, who is now famous as the author of "The Heavenly Twins," is said to be Mrs. McFall. She is described as a slender, graceful young woman, possibly about 20, with a long, oval, sensitive face, pale but radiant with intellect. Her hair is brown, and her eyes are "of so indescribable a shade as to be additionally fascinating." Her voice is low and sweet, and her talk original and delightful. She began to write at 17.

began to write at 17.

Bret Harte has written a new short story which is coming out in Harper's Bazar under the title of "An Episode of West Woodlands."
"Mark Twain" has been very busy writ-

West Woodlands.

"Mark Twain" has been very busy writing of late, and is said to have ready three new stories for early publication. One of them, which will bear the aesthetic title "Puddinhead Wilson," will, as in the case of "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer," have its scenes laid in a steamboat town on the Mississippi river. It is said of Dr. A. Coman Doyle that he has enough work in hand to keep him busy for the next three years. All this work, too, is soid in advance at higher prices than almost any English writer commands at the present time. And yet two years ago the manuscript of his "White Company" was going the rounds of the New York publishers, and not one cared to accept it. Mr. Dana, of the Sun, when it came to him, immediately took it carbilished it and made a success.

Sun, when it came to him, immediately took it, published it and made a success both for his paper and the author.

Rider Haggard is reported to have received \$5,000 for simply the serial rights to his new novel, not yet completed. His first two or three ventures, which he published himself, were financial failures. His first success was "King Solomon's Mines," which has brought him in thousands of dollars. ands of dollars.

Molly Elliot Seawell, the author of a number of stories of the navy, has pre-pared for St. Nicholas a half-year serial lescribing the adventures of Decatur and Somers, the young American commanders, whose heroic deeds in the war with Tripoli are the pride of the American navy, and should be familiar to all the boys and girls of the republic.

The Scribners will shortly bring out a volume of personal reminiscences by General Dabney H. Maury. It will cover the period of the General's life after his graduation from West Point and will contain references to many distinguished contemporaries, including some of the illustrious men of the century. The General is not only a fertile raconteur, but is a charming writer, as all Dispatch readers must know, since we have published under his signature numerous lotters, all of which were well received by the public. The Scribners made an offer for the book as soon as the manuscript was examined by them and from that fact as well as from our own knowledge of General Maury's capacity as a writer, and his large fund of anecdote and reminiscence, we expect his work to be a success in all the directions in which an author wishes to succeed. oraries, including some of the illustrious

DOWNING, THE CATERER.

A Colored Man of Newport, Rhode Island, Denounces Lynching.

Not simply because I am a Virginian do I address you, and through you the good people of the South, but because I am concerned to encourage a kind and friend-ly relation between the whites and the blacks of the section. I have American feelings, those that

become indignant at insuit and inva-sion of rights; in a word, feelings that make me sensitive as to my manhood; but I am considerate and politic, and feel the necessity for encouraging a conciliating

Your correspondent was for years an earnest and faithful member of the Re-publican party. He urged it to be con-statent; it did not discreetly use its op-portunities to beget proper respect for him as an American citizen; it irritated without being true to its professions, and it was fainted with prejudice. Years ago he conceived the policy to look not only to it, but to the Democratic party, and

he conceived the poincy to lock not only to it, but to the Democratic party, and cherished hope while doing so.

The Democratic party did twenty years ago that which gave encouragement to a broader policy; it has since increased the same. Many intelligent colored men are observing a happy change; they are saying, stimulate the Democratic party in its broader and more liberal policy by giving it political support. It is to give stimulus thereto that I address the South, through you, Mr. Editor, being aware of your great influence and your wide circulation among an influential class.

The lynching, the murlering, the burning alive of colored men (some who were innocent), not giving them the benefit of a jury-trial, reflects upon our civilization, makes us as a nation a subject of just and severe criticism, and it is against the growth of confidence, against the material prosperity of the places where tolerated.

What induces me to were to this at the

What induces me to refer to this at the present time is a stumbling-block in the way of my operating among the colored people to induce them to become more liberal in their political views. When the colored vote shall become less restrained and more broad in its relationships great will be the change in the fraternal relation between the whites and blacks of your section.

Will not the Justices interests, the whites and blacks of your section.
Will not the Justicess interests, the elevated, the Christian sentiment known to exist in the South make liself felt to the end of having a stop put to the iniquity disturbing the land?
Will you ask the liberal press of the South to publish this appeal, this friendly advance of a colored man, made in good failst?

their aid in stopping the crime which nine times out of ten causes the people to resort to lynching.—Dispatch.)

INVITED TO AUGUSTA. The President Would Like to Attend the Georgia State Fair.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, November 4.-A distin-uished delegation of Southern gentlemen waited on President Cleveland yesterday at 10:30 o'clock and requested presence at the Augusta, Ga., exposition which will open on the 14th of this month. and will continue till the 14th of Decemher. The delegation consisted of Hon. Patrick Walsh, Thomas P. Branch, George J. Howard, T. J. O'Connor, I. C. Levy, W. F. Parks and P. M. Mulherin, of Augusta: Mr. John H. Inman, of New York and Georgia, and General Evans, of

York and Georgia, and General Evans, of Georgia.

The President received them in his office, The others present were Secretary Hoke Smith, Speaker Crisp, Representative Turner, Cabaniss Tate and Black, of Georgia, and Representatives Brawley, Shell and Latimer, of South Carolina.

Mr. Walsh, after making the introductions, said: "Mr. President, we are here from the States of Georgia and South Carolina to invite you to attend the Augusta. olina to invite you to attend the Augusta Exposition and Georgia State Fair. As you know, we have a very great country down there, that is full of promise and all kinds of raw material, mineral resources, be established at Cairo by an American,
David Garrick Longworth.

Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the author of
"America," passed his eighty-fifth birthday week before last at his home in Newton Centre, Mass., near Boston. He is
active and alert and visited the World's

Evils during the suppose. build up a great industrial success. We will be delighted to have you and Mrs. Cleveland as our guests. We hope if you to-day that you will consider the matter and attend whenever consistent, and if possible."

Mr. Cleveland, after inquiring as to

Mr. Cleveland, after inquiring as to when the fair would be held, said that this was a very busy time for him, as he would have to prepare his annual message, which would take a month of his time, more or less. "But," said he, "I will think it over," adding facetiously, "this has got to be an annual attack upon me."

Mr. Walsh then said that what the World's Fair was to the whole nation the Augusta Evastillan was to the South. the Augusta Exposition was to the South. They would be glad to have him therefor a week, but he could make the trip

in forty-eight hours.
"My presence here," said Mr. Cleveland,
"is absolutely indispensable, so that, as
I have said, I do not feel justified in making any engagement for that time. I should like to go, and I will see what can be done."

STORM-SERGE, extra heavy and fine finish, 36 inches wide, at 30c. a yard for the regular 45c, quality.

STORM-SERGE, with wide diagonal wale, 50 inches wide, sold first of season wale, 50 inches wide, sold first of season wale, 50 inches wide, at yard.

Mr. Turner said: "We have been wanting a great many things from this gov ernment; now we want the President. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleveland said that would be the Mr. Cleveland said that would be the easiest thing to get.

Speaker Crisp said briefly that they would leave the matter in the President's hands, and they knew he would do the best he could for them. Mr. Walsh added some words to the same effect and the interview ended.

Those Rufflan-Like Elfflans. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

(By telegraph to the Dispatch)
MADRID, November 3.—The Riffians
stracked a force of Spanish infantry
ent out from Mellila to protect wagonauds of provisions and ammunition for
he forts between the citadel and the
nemy's trenches, and two Spaniaris
were killed and thirteen wounded. The
mpression prevails that Spain is likely
o have a long campaign in Morocco.



DON'T LISTEN
to the dealer who is bent
on bigger profits. The
thing that he wants you to
buy, whon you ask for Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, isn't" just as good.
Proof of this is easy. The
only guaranteed remedy
for the ailments of womanhood is the "Favorite Prehood is the "Favorite Pre-scription." If it ever falls to benefit or cure, in making weak women strong or suffering women well, you have your money back.

Anything "just as good," or as sure to bring help, could be, and would be, sold in just that way.

This guaranteed medicine is an invigora-ting, restorative tonic, especially adapted to woman's needs and perfectly harmless in any condition of her system. It builds up, strengthens, regulates, and

For periodical pains, bearing down sensa-tions, ulceration, inflammation—every thing that's known as a "female complaint," it's a remedy that's safe, certain, and proved.

MEETINGS-First Monday. ETRACUSE LODGE, ENIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. IVANHOE LODGE, ENIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. RICHMOND LODGE, ODD-FELLOWS. JEFFERSON LODGE, ODD-FELLOWS. INDIANGLA TRIBE, ERD MEN. INDIANOLA TRIBE, RED MEN.
GRAY EAGLE TRIBE, RED MEN.
ANNAWAN TRIBE, RED MEN.
LEE COUNCIL, FRATERNAL UTRCILE.
EAST-EAG LOUDE, COLDEN CHAIN.
LEE COUNCIL, AMERICAN MECHANICS.
PATRICE HENRY COUNCIL, AMERICAN MECHANICS.
AUERGRA COUNCIL, AMERICAN MECHANICS.
GRACE COUNT, EQUITABLE LEAGUE.
RESCUE LODGE, GOOD TEMPLARS.
WEST-END LODGE, GOOD TEMPLARS.
MYRITE LODGE, TONTO.
STONEWALL CLUE NO. 35, L. L. A.
VIRGINIA LOUGE, TONTO.
PRESSMEN'S UNION.



makes one feel pleasant. Buyers get on to so many good things when they look LACE CURTAINS at our stock of overcoats that our store is a continued Smilers' Meeting. Give us a call if you want to be amused. Our store isn't a theatre, but it's Bargain WHITE NOTTINGHAM LACE at loc Hall, and you can't miss scoring on a worth 20c., or of the 48-inch ECRU good thing if you come to our exhibition NOTTINGHAM LACE at 12 c. worth Hall, and you can't miss scoring on a of Clothing. It's odd, but a fact all the just double? same, that it only costs you something to the finest. when you don't come; if you stay away, it costs you what you lose.

## MCADAMS & BERRY.

SHOE DEPARTMENT, LEVY & DAVIS.

To clear up some lines of !SHOES we make the following specially low prices this week: Our Misses' \$2.50 HAND-MADE KID SHOES with Patent-Leather Tip, now \$2. All of our Misses' \$1.75 and \$2

\$2. All of our alleses \$1.75 and \$2. SHOES go at \$1.38.

The Misses \$1.25 and \$1.50 SHOES are now \$1. Having a full assortment, no trouble to get fitted.

Ladies' KID SHOES, were \$4.75, now

Ladies' KID SHOES, were \$4, nov Ladies' KID SHOES, were \$3.50, now Ladies' KID SHOES, were \$3, now

\$2.

The above are bona-fide reductions, and at the reduced prices are far below regular values. LEVY & DAVIS.

## LEVY & DAVIS.

The Great Sale Still Continues

Silks, Velvets, and Dress Goods

## BLACK SILKS.

Special offering in FINE BLACK DRESS SILKS at \$1 and \$1.25 a yard in the following popular weaves: DUCHESSE LUXORS

RHADAMAS, PEAU DE SOIE, BENGALINE, CRYSTALS, FAILLES. MOSCOVITE

ARMURES The above Silks are justly celebrated for richness and durability, and are a-knowledged to be far the best values on

COLORED SILKS RACHETTE and PICOT SILKS in

great variety.

FANCY SATIN DUCHESSE,
FIGURED BENGALINES, RAINBOW DUCHESSE, SHADED SURAHS, COLORED SHADED TAFFETAS,

VELVETS.

PLAIN and FANCY VELVETS, to match the new Dress Goods, at excellent

Hopsackings and Storm-Serges. HOPSACKING BASKET WEAVES

at \$1. Our price, 59c. a yard.

## BROADCLOTHS.

No such values ever seen as we show 11-yards-wide BLACK and COLORED BROADCLOTHS, heavy weight and extra fine finish, at \$1.50 a yard.
14-yards-wide BLACK and COLORED BROADCLOTHS at \$1 a yard-a great

11-yards-wide LADIES' CLOTHS. black and colored, a regular \$1 grad

for 75c. a yard. FANCY CHEVIOTS 25c, CHEVIOTS now 19c, a yard 50c. CHEVIOTS now 374c. a yard,

NOVELTIES. Unusual attractions in FINE NO. VELTY SUITINGS. IMPORTED DRESS FABRICS, in a magnificent assortment of new des and colorings, at 50c, a yard up to \$2.50. 25c. line of COLORED DRESS

GOODS embracing everything new and desirable. Among this extensive ascert ment will be found Two and Three Tened Shaded Corderettes, Fancy Das gonals, Illuminated Surah Twills, B. chette - Effect Glace - Finish Surans Whipcords, Armures, and Henriettas. CLOAKINGS.

new designs.
See the new shades of Modes, Tans. Greens, and Browns, at 75c., \$1.50, and \$2.50 a yard. Nice assortment FLANNELETTES at 12 jc. a yard. 31-inch BEDFORD OUTING at To.

Elegant CLOAKINGS, in entirely

Never sold less than 12]c. BOYS' SUITS.

BOYS' OVERCOATS,

BOYS HATS AND CAPS Boys' Suits from \$1.25 and up. Boys' Overcoats from Poys' Hats from np.
A surprising amount can be saved on your Boys' Clothing. Good material,

good workmanship, and LOWEST PRICES A full assortment of UNDERWEAR for Boys and Misses, also for the grown

Natural-Wool Underwear, Australian-Wool Underwear, Lamba'-Wool Underweit, Scarlet-Wool Underwear, Merino-Wool Underwear CREAM and BLACK LACE VESTS

for ladies.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S COM BINATION SUITS. LADIES' EGYPTIAN COTTON LADIES' DERBY RIBBED VISIS winter weight. We call attention to the assortment of

WOOL WRAPPERS, buttoning down entire front, for young children. They are in six sizes-all wool.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT. BRAID sells fast. We carry a ful sortment of everything new and nobby, and make the prices very low.

DRESS TRIMMINGS are always

specially looked after.

Those auction CURTAINS sold fast. We have a few pairs left from each lot. or of the 48-inch ECBU All grades CURTAINS on hand up

CARPETS.

Again we claim your notice for our exclusive patterns-Moquette,

Wilton, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Two-Ply Extra Super,

Wool Chain, Cotton Chain, Venetian Everything new and desirable. Halland Stair Carpets in all of the above. LINOLEUM, FLOOR OIL-CLOTH,

WINDOW-SHADES, CORNICE-POLES, RUGS and MATS,

CLOAKS. Every one compliments our stock, and our sales prove the styles and prices are right.

THE LARGEST STOCK, HANDSOMEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES New goods arrive daily. We spare to expense nor effort to show the late styles as soon as they appear.

Bome elegant goods just receive

50 inches wide, a regular \$1.25 quality